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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1864.

The House was called to order at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with a proposition to print and refer to a special Committee. The House concurred.

The following engrossed bills and resolution had their first reading, viz: a bill to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company; a bill to incorporate Blackmer Lodge, No. 170, A. Y. M., in the county of Buncombe, and a resolution in favor of John Rhem.

Mr. Carter obtained leave to record his vote in the affirmative on the passage of the Revenue Bill, he not having been present when the bill passed its third reading.—He so voted with a view to moving a reconsideration of the vote, as he thought the House had been hasty in adopting amendments exempting Confederate Bonds and Treasury Notes from taxation.

Mr. Shepherd rose to a point of order. The House having refused to-day to reconsider the vote by which the Revenue bill passed its third reading, he deemed a like motion out of order now.

The Speaker decided the point of order was well taken, and that the motion to reconsider could not be entertained.

Mr. Grissom (by leave) introduced a resolution to repeal the rule of the House requiring the holding of Evening Sessions. Lies over one day under rule.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Bryan for the remainder of the session.

The House resumed the unfinished business of the morning session, viz: the resolution concerning adjournment and pending amendments.

The resolution specified the first Monday of March 1865, as the time for the re-assembling of the Legislature. Mr. Morisey had moved to amend by substituting the third Monday of October next, and Mr. Dargan moved to amend the amendment by substituting the third Monday of May. The question recurring on the amendment to the amendment,

Mr. Morrisey withdrew the amendment, and the question then recurring on the resolution, it was modified by Mr. Waugh so as to fix as the time of reassembling, the 1st Monday of May next.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until half past 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The following bills passed their 2d reading, viz: a bill for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army; a bill to legalize certain acts of the county court of Madison county; a resolution in favor of D. M. Hay, tax Collector of Madison county; a bill to amend an act authorizing the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the Grand Falls of Roanoke River, the sale of water power, etc.; a bill for the support of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind; a bill to authorize the sale of lots in the town of Webster; a bill to amend the charter of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern; a bill to incorporate Wm. R. Davie Lodge A. Y. M.; a bill to incorporate the trustees of La Place High School; a bill to provide for the holding of courts in Hertford county; a bill to incorporate Pardee Lodge, No. 150, A. Y. M., in Stanly county; a bill to amend the charter of the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road; a resolution in favor of Joseph W. Steed, late Sheriff of Randolph county; a bill to incorporate Leaksville Lodge, No. 130, A. Y. M., and a bill to amend an act authorizing the appointment of four inspectors for the town of Fayetteville.

The following engrossed bills, from the Senate, also passed their third reading, viz.: a bill to provide just compensation to the Public Printer; a bill to charter the Leroy Tomo Mining and Manufacturing Company; a bill to amend 9th section chapter, 112, Revised Code; a resolution in favor of W. W. Holden, and a bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1864.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Pitchford, a minority report upon the bill in relation to Home Guards, with a bill as a substitute for that presented by the majority.

On Elections—The committee to superintend the election of eleven Counselors of State, reported that Messrs. P. H. Winston of Bertie; N. L. Williams, of Yadkin; and A. G. Foster, of Randolph, are elected, and no others.

The committee to superintend the election of five Trustees of the University reported that S. F. Phillips, of Orange, was the only one elected.

On Propositions and Grievances—A resolution in favor of Robt. H. Williams, with a bill as a substitute. Against the passage of the bill to provide spirituous liquors for medical purposes in Cabarrus county.

Favorably on a resolution in favor of Virginia Atkinson, Adm'x.

On Internal Improvements—Favorably to the bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Central Railroad company.

On Public Buildings—A report in relation to Burke Square—Ordered to be printed.

Judiciary—Asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to incorporate the N C Company of Chemists.

BILLS, ETC., INTRODUCED.

Mr. Patterson, a resolution to pay J F Montgomery, of Caldwell, $1000 for surveying certain lands. Claims.

Mr. Bryan, resolutions to appoint commissioners to proceed to Richmond to confer with the President in regard to the importation of goods, &c., and to report to the Governor if the Legislature is not in session.

Mr. Patterson, resolutions asking the opinion of the Supreme Court in reference to the constitutionality of taxing Confederate notes and Treasury notes issued by the Confederate government. Adopted.

Mr. Hall, a resolution in favor of T D Walker.—Claims.

MATTERS FROM THE HOUSE.

A message concurring in the proposition to raise a Joint Select committee to which shall be referred the report of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to print said report.

The Revenue bill, which was read the first time.

Mr. Wiggins moved to make the bill the special order at seven o'clock every evening. This occasioned some discussion.

Mr. Courts thought the bill of paramount importance, and that it ought to be passed as soon as possible. We should have nothing to do with the affairs of the General government. We had a President, Cabinet and Congress, and should leave national affairs to them.

Mr. Warren said he should not follow the example of the Senator from Rockingham, and became excited.

(Mr. Courts said he was nervous but not in a bad humor.) Mr. Warren continued. He understood it to be the distinct purpose of the Senator from Rockingham to barry through the Revenue Bill to the exclusion of other matters, and to protract debate. The Senator seemed to expect nothing but denunciations of his friends. He gave notice that no snap judgment can be taken here, and that no motions to lay upon the table can cut off debate.

Mr. Dick said he regarded the Revenue bill as a matter of secondary importance. Many things which alone make a people love their government were to be discussed and acted upon. He was not willing to trust every thing to Congress, for its past conduct had not shown it worthy to be trusted. He regarded our liberties endangered both by the foe, and by the authorities at home. He would not, like the Senator from Rockingham, close his eyes to the assaults upon our liberties and our property. If these be taken away the Revenue bill will be of no consequence. He believed there was a slight majority disposed to crush the minority, but the minority would express its sentiments in spite of the majority. We shall not perform our duty to our constituents if we take no action in regard to national affairs involving the vital interests—liberty and property—of North Carolina. It will not do to tell our constituents that we left all these matters to Mr. Davis, and that he is infallible. We shall be recreant to our duty if some action is not taken expressing the sentiments of North Carolina.

The bill was finally made the special order for three o'clock, P. M., on Monday next.

COUNSELORS OF STATE.

The Senate proceeded to vote for four Counselors of State, and before any report was made the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The committee that superintended the election held on yesterday for Counsellors of State, reported the election of Messrs. P. H. Winston, N. L. Williams and A. G. Foster.

The House concurred in a proposition from the Senate to print the report of the Treasurer of the University.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Harris and Faison.

Mr. Perkins was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on Mr. Fowle's resolutions in relation to the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. McAden introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Governor to correspond with President Davis and protest against the cruel and inhuman manner in which slaves conscribed from our citizens are treated in North Carolina. On presenting the resolution,

Mr. McAden said he did not introduce this resolution in a captious spirit, as he was one of those that believed that we should give to ourselves a generous support. Yet the cruel and inhumane manner in which our slaves had been treated at Wilmington had become a *crying* evil. That some eight months since slaves, under the order of the Governor, were conscribed from his constituents with the promise that they should be returned at the end of thirty days. At the expiration of the time the Governor demanded the return of the slaves, which demand was refused by Gen. Whiting. The slaves were kept for ninety days and so inhumanely treated that one third thereof died, and the remainder returned unfit for service for several months. Slaves have been recently conscribed again and sent to Wilmington and Weldon, and that he was in possession of information that said slaves were being murdered by cruel and inhuman treatment. He had no doubt all of this conduct was contrary to the wishes of both the President and Secretary of War; and the object of the resolution was to call attention to it in order that the *great evil* might be remedied.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution instructing an inquiry, by the Committee on the Judiciary, as to what legislation is necessary to save the wives and families of soldiers from being dispossessed of houses they occupy as tenants.—Adopted.

Mr. Sharpe introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That State sovereignty is the principle on which North Carolina and the other States withdrew from the United States government; and, therefore, the States composing the Southern Confederacy are sovereigns and that the Confederate government is only the agent of the States and subject to their control:

Resolved further, That the States in their sovereign capacity have the right to take up the question of peace or war, and settle it without consultation with the President of the Southern Confederacy or of the *so called United States*.

On motion of Mr. Crawford of Rowan, these resolutions were laid on the table. Ayes 53. Nays 50.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allston, Austin, Baxter, Benbury, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cairo, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cunningham, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, George, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harrington, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Peace, Powell, Reinhardt, Rose, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong and Wooten—53.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrison, Headen, J H. Henry, Holton, Horton of Wantauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Lowe, Mann, McCormick, McMillan, Merisey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh and Wheeler—50.

The committee that superintended, on yesterday, the election of Trustees of the University, reported the election of Mr. Saml. F. Phillippe.

Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of making it a capital offence to persuade, entice, or aid negroes to go to the enemy. Adopted.

Mr. Waugh introduced the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be directed to issue clothing first to the private soldiers actually in the service in the field, then to the commissioned officers in active field service.

Be it further resolved, That hereafter no Quartermaster or commissary or any other person not actually engaged in field service, shall be allowed to draw either clothing, cloth or commissary stores, unless they are physically disabled from field service. Referred to the Committee on military affairs.

Mr. Boyd, a resolution in favor of Joseph H. Cardwell, of Rockingham county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the resolution (introduced by Mr. Lyle) to limit debate, restricting members to ten minutes, was taken up.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend by restricting members to *five* minute speeches.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to make the chief clerk of the Public Treasurer, a commissioner of affidavits for certain purposes.

Mr J H Headen, a bill to amend the act authorizing the employment of slave labor on fortifications, &c.

Mr George, a bill to authorize twelve magistrates of Columbus county to transact County business.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate also had their first reading, viz: a bill to keep in repair the Western Turnpike Road; a bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered; a bill to incorporate Stokesburg Lodge A Y Masons; a bill to increase the capitol stock of the Sapona Iron Company and a resolution relative to brigading certain N C Regiments.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill for the relief of Wm Stewart was laid on the table. A bill to provide more effectually for reclaiming swamp lands was rejected.

Sundry bills and resolutions passed their second reading.

A resolution in relation to illegal impressments was put on its second reading.

Mr. Phillips moved its reference to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Grissom said that he had no objection to the reference provided the Committee would act speedily and return the matter to the House in time for action this session. But action in this matter is imperatively demanded. If the conduct of many of those agents had been correctly reported, he was not only prepared to hold them responsible to the civil law by punishing them with fine and imprisonment, but would inflict thirty nine lashes at the whipping post. He detailed instances said to have occurred in his county not only of *oppression* to citizens but of wanton *insult* to ladies.

The resolutions were then referred.

A resolution in relation to the Senior Reserves was rejected—yeas 49—Nays 51.

Mr. Waugh's resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress not to vote for certain laws. Pending a discussion in which Messrs. Waugh, Sharpe and Shepherd participated, the House proceeded to vote for four Counselors of State, the Senate having announced by message its concurrence in a proposition from the House to that intent.

The House having voted adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

[The Reporter would state that in giving the vote on the passage of the Revenue Bill he inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg. Mr. B. voted in the affirmative.]

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

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Sept 30-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body closed a most harmonious session at Mocksville on Monday night last. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—N F Reid, P E.
Raleigh city, Braxton Craven.
Raleigh city Mission, to be supplied.
Raleigh city African Mission, W E Pell and A R Raven
Wake circuit, Jas B Bobbitt.
Tar River Circuit, Jos H Wheeler, Wm Harris
Person Circuit, P J Carraway, J P Moore.
Orange Circuit, Wm M Jordan, T W Moore.
Louisburg, Robt S Moran.
Chapel Hill, Wm C Wilson.
Hillsboro', to be supplied.
Wm E Pell, Editor of North Carolina Christian Advocate.

CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES.

Barringer's Brigade, J H Robbins, Miss.
Lewis' Brigade, J J Hines, Miss.
10th Georgia cavalry, John D Bale, chap.
22d N C Regt, Wm H Moore, chap.
30th N C Regt, A D Betts, chap.
44th N C Regt, R S Webb, chap.
48th N C Regt, C Plyler, chap.
51st N C Regt, J B Alford, chap.
67th N C Regt, E A Wilson, chap.
Troops south of Wilmington, C M Pepper Missionary.
Troops in the bounds of the N C Conference, John S Long, Miss.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—Peter Doub, P E.
Greensboro', Joel W Tucker.
Guilford, W B Richardson.
Forsyth, C C Dodson, C M Anderson.
Winston, John W Jenkins.
Stokes, S H Hebsaback.
Madison, J E Mann.
Wentworth, M C Thomas.
Yanceyville, Robert G Barrett.
Leasburg, Jos P Simpson.
Saurston Miss. to be supplied.

TRINITY COLLEGE DIST.—Wm Barringer, P E.
Trinity College and High Point, J R Brooks.
Ashboro', Z Rush.
Franklinsville, C H Phillips, T L Troy.
Uwharrie, J F Keerans.
Davidson, W D Meacham.
Thomasville and Lexington, D R Bruton.
South Guilford, N H D Wilson.
Alamance, W H Barnes.

SALISBURY DIST.—Ira T Wyche, P E.
Salisbury, A W Mangum.
Rowan, J A Cunningdim, W W Albea.
East Rowan, John W Lewis.
Mocksville, C Parker.
Iredell, John Tillett.
South Iredell, T L Triplett.
Alexander, M V Sherrill.
Jonesville, Jas S Monroe.
Wilkes, W H Thompson.
Surry, to be supplied.
Statesville, L F Way, C P Jones.
S Milton Frost, President of Olin High School.

WASHINGTON DIST.—L L Hendren, P E.
Washington, ——
Washington Avent's Chapel, ——
Bath, ——
Mattamuskett, I H Hill.
Neuse, ——
Columbia, ——
Portsmouth, &c., ——
Plymouth, ——
Roanoke, L Shell, N A H Goddin, supernumerary.
Warren, Thos B Kingsbury, T B Rooks.
Warrenton, W H Wheeler.
Henderson, T P Ricaud, Jas Reid.
Greenville, W C Cadson.
Nashville, M J Hunt.
Tarboro', W Closs.
Greenville, B F Long.

NEWBERN DIST.—C F Deems, P E.
Newbern Centenary, ——
" Andrew Chapel, ——
Craven, ——
Trent, ——
Beaufort, Jno Jones.
" Purvis Chapel.
Straits, ——
Cape Lookout, ——
Morehead City, ——
{ Snow Hill, J B Martin.
{ Lenoir, N A Hooker.
{ Kinston and troops in vicinity, J O Thomas.
Wilson, J W Wheeler.
Wilson Circuit, B B Culbreth.
Golsboro', J B Williams, G W Deems.
Everettsville, Jno N Andrews.
Smithfield, Jos Wheeler.
Johnston Miss. to be supplied.
Nounts Col'd Miss to be supplied.

WILMINGTON DIST.—D B Nicholson, P E.
Wilmington Front St., L S Burkhead.
" Fifth St., S D Peeler.
Topsail and N Hanover, T J Gattis.
Onslow, Wm Alex Smith.
Duplin, D C Johnson.
Magnolia, D Culbreth.
Sampson, W M Roby.
Bladen, J B Bailey.
South River Miss., R P Bibb.
Elizabethtown, E A Yates.
Smithville, T W Guthrie.
Brunswick, R T J Stevenson.
Cape Fear Miss. to be supplied.
Whiteville, Jonathan H Dally.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—W H Bobbitt, P E.
Fayetteville, H T Hudson.
" Evant's Chapel to be supplied.
Cumberland, O W King.
Cape Fear, I W Avent, G Farrar.
Haw River, H H Gibbons, J W Tinnin, sup'y.
Pittsboro', O J Brent.
Carthage, A R Willis.
Rockingham, S D Adams.
Robeson, W S Chafin, P H Scovill.
Montgomery, F H Wood.
Troy, G E Wyche.
Chatham, W P Clegg, T C Moses.
Marquis L Wood, Missionary to China.

The next Conference will be held at Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

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SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried,	good, pealed, per bush. 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each.	12 00
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	3 75
Chains,	trace, per pair.	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 16 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	95 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 50
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	900 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound.	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	900 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 os to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 os to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	3 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 33 lbs	3 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	6 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	25 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 33 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs.	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	3 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	3 00
do	unwashed, per pound	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton. per bunch of 5 lbs	3 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	13 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	3 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. All pressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

For Rent.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES, TWO ROOMS EACH, smokehouse, kitchen and sufficient ground for a nice garden attached to each Information given at this office Dec 14 1w*

NEGRO Hiring.

THE NEGROES BELONGING TO MISS ANNA J. MAYNARD will be hired out at Oxford, January 1st, 1865. J S LEACH,
Dec 14-d4tw2t* Executor

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in the town of Greensboro The house contains seven rooms and fire places, good double kitchen, and all other out-buildings, and a No 1 well of water in the yard For further particulars, apply at this office, or to S P MENDENHALL, Greensboro, N C Dec 14-d1w*

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

Committed TO JAIL.

WAS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, about the 1st of December, 1864, a Negro Man who says his name is HARDY. Said boy is about 30 to 35 years old, dark color, weighs about 150 to 160 pounds, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to John Batt, who resides near Greenville, Pitt county. He says he has been at work on the breastworks near Petersburg, from which place he absconded. Owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and take the said negro away, or he will be sold to pay charges. W. H. HIGH,
Dec 14-4t Sheriff.

To Printers.

THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS ARE WANTED at the DAILY CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., immediately. TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per 1000 ems will be paid, and board may be had at $45 to $50 a week. Dec 16-d3t.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.
Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19-d&wtf Graham, N. C.

Dec 10-d1f NYNER & JORDAN'S

At
Christmas
CAKES
Mountain
APPLES
Mountain
CIDER
Mountain
BUTTER

SHOT FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST SHOT IN TOWN call at
Dec 13 3t SMITH'S TIN SHOP.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Nov 21-d3w&wtd

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

in the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

in the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Situation in Georgia.

People may call us an old fogy, or a croaker, we can't help it; but since we became satisfied that Sherman had left Atlanta with fifty-five to sixty thousand men, for the Coast, and that Foster had left Fortress Monroe with a fleet to co-operate with him, we have scarcely had a doubt about the fall of Savannah. Nor do we think that those papers in Georgia and elsewhere that have been assuring the people in such a sanguine manner that Sherman and his army would be destroyed, have added much to our permanent success; for when the hopes of the people are thus inflated, and then followed by disappointment, the effect cannot be otherwise than injurious. We have often expressed the opinion that a prosecution of the war would necessarily involve the fall of Savannah, Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington, and we see no reason to change that opinion; but we do not realise that the fall of these places necessarily wreck the cause or seal the fate of the Confederacy. Sherman will get Savannah—in all probability already has it—but then he has abandoned the country in his rear, and from that city to Nashville, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, is freed from the polluting, destroying foe; and besides the capture of Savannah will no doubt cost him dearly.

The silence of the War Office relative to the operations of Sherman, is at last broken, and we are officially informed that the enemy have stormed and carried Fort McAlister, on the Ogeechee. This fort is on the Ogeechee river fifteen miles from Savannah, and supposed to be the key to the place. In an interesting article which appear in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, on the 3d instant, copied into this paper, that journal said:

"Fort McAlister is on the Ogeechee some fifteen miles south-west from Savannah; and you say before doing all this he must reduce this fort. Easily done if we permit him to approach the city by the course indicated above—and once done the city must fall, if not by force, from starvation.—Another says, but Sherman is going to cross the Savannah river. Well we do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but if he crosses the river voluntarily it will be done in sight of the steeples of Savannah. If possible he should be made to cross the river, ay, permitted to cross, rather than march another mile south of Millen on Savannah."

Sherman has not only been permitted to pass south of Millen, but on last Friday he appeared within three miles of Savannah and demanded a surrender of the place, which being refused desperate fighting ensued; and beyond this the fall of Fort McAlister is all that we know.

But it may be asked, who is to blame for this?—who shall we blame for the loss of Savannah, if it falls? We don't know that any one is to blame—certainly not the veteran officers and brave men charged with its immediate defence. No doubt Generals Bragg, Hardee and Beauregard have done and are doing all that men could possibly do with the means at their command, but they should not be expected to perform physical impossibilities; and we have at no time entertained a hope that they could concentrate a sufficient force to prevent Sherman from getting to the coast. It is well known that the authorities at Richmond were not only not prepared for this bold movement of Sherman's, but that they did not believe, up to the day that it commenced, that it would be made; and when Gen. Bragg went to Georgia he had to rely on the militia of that State and such troops as could be collected for the emergency. Instead then of crimination and recrimination, in the event that Savannah has fallen, let authorities and people go zealously to work to guard other important points and prevent further disaster.

A day or two we trust will suffice to clear away the fog and enable us to see the military situation, in Georgia, as it is.

Legislative Summary.

The election of Messrs. A. G Foster, N. L. Williams and P. H. Winston, as Counselors of State, and that of S. F. Phillips, Esq., as a Trustee of the University, was announced yesterday. Another vote was taken for the four remaining Counselors, but the result was not announced.

The Revenue bill came to the Senate and was read and made the special order for Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. No bills were acted upon in the Senate.

In the House some important resolutions were introduced, and a number of bills passed their 2d and 3d readings, for which see proceedings.

Four deserters from a South Carolina Regiment were arrested in Anson county some days ago.

PERSONS wanting Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Catalogues, Books, or other work in the printing line done, can be accommodated at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

WE have about a dozen reams fine white book paper on hand, which we should be pleased to work up for any one having such work to do.

BUSINESS MEN will consult their own interest by advertising in the PROGRESS.

WAR NEWS.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *Mercury* of Wednesday says:

Our accounts from Savannah are still meagre and indefinite, and at the time we write, very little is known positively in our community, even amongst those best posted, as to the present position and prospects of Sherman's army.

From parties just from Savannah we learn that, between one and two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Sherman made three distinct charges against our line of works at a point about five miles from Savannah, and about mid-way between the Central and Gulf Railroads. Each time, the Yankee assaulting column was repulsed with heavy loss. Their nearest approach to our fortifications was within a distance of about two hundred yards.

The Augusta papers mention that Sherman had possession of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and that the Yankees had captured one of the Gulf passenger trains, containing, amongst other persons, R. R. Cuyler Esq., President of the road.

The enemy still holds his position at Coosawhatchie, about three quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad track. His batteries continue to shell every passing train. With this exception, all is quiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present terminus of the road.

The railroad bridge over the Savannah River has not been burned, as was reported. The structure burned was the long and important trestleworks on the Georgia side of the Savannah River.

We learn that the bridge over the Ogeechee River has been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that Gen. G. W. Smith is well posted on the other side of the river, with about 7000 troops.

The city yesterday was full of rumors of various kinds, which we could trace to no authentic source. The most trustworthy report reaches us by Hardeeville, and is to the effect that heavy fighting was going on at noon on Monday, near the race course, which is only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had nobly maintained their position and repulsed the enemy.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The *Mercury* of the 14th says:

Another lot of Yankee prisoners were delivered to the enemy yesterday, under the terms of the truce. Col. Hatch and a select party were carried down by the steamer *Laurel* to meet the Yankee commissioner. The prisoners, 1031 in number, including 32 commissioned officers, were taken down the harbor in the steamer *Colt*, from which vessel they were transfered to the deck of the Yankee steamer.

There will be no further delivery of Yankee prisoners until Thursday morning, when it is expected that quite a number of our own prisoners from Fort Pulaski, comprising all the sick Confederates now at that post, will be duly delivered and exchanged

We have Augusta papers of the 14th but they have nothing from Sherman.

VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHT AT BELLFIELD.

The *Confederate* of yesterday says:

We learn from Col. W. A. Parham, commanding the Black Water department, and who was present at the recent fight at Bellfield, that all the troops engaged were commanded by Lt. Col. John J. Garnett, of N. C., commanding the Post at Hicksford. When Major General Hampton reached that place and inspected the works and dispositions of Lt. Col. Garnett, he was so well satisfied with their strength and adaptation that he left the entire front of the enemy's advancing column of some 20,000, of all arms, to be met by Col. G., while he swung his cavalry force around to the left flank, and Gen. A. P. Hill moved upon his right flank. And so admirably and efficiently were Col. Garnett's batteries and men employed that his forces alone had met and defeated the enemy, and caused him to beat a hasty retreat before either Gens. Hampton or Hill had time to reach and attack his flanks.

Col. Parham informs us that great credit attaches to Col. Garnett for the skill, promptness and vigor with which he handled his troops and defences, losing only some four or five killed and only a like number wounded, while his raking fires laid at least a hundred Yankees low and caused the balance to fly in terror back to their entrenchments for protection

It affords us great pleasure to record this testimonial of the ability and success of this gallant officer. We understand that the services of Lt. Col. Garnett are so highly appreciated by a distinguished officer commanding another important department, that he has made special application for him, where he is to take command of two battalions. We feel confident he will add new laurels in this new field of operations to those so worthily won at Hicksford.

INSURRECTIONARY PLOT DISCOVERED.—The Wadesboro' *Argus* of the 15th says:

We have some indefinite information relative to a plot being discovered among the negroes in the upper edge of Richmond county and in Montgomery, to the neighborhood of Troy, having for its object the murdering of the whites, &c. The plot was discovered on the 4th inst., and the "rising" was to have taken place on Christmas eve. A large number of the negroes have been arrested, some of whom are confined in jail at Rockingham and some at Troy. Among the ring-leaders three guns and a lot of ammunition were found. Several white persons are implicated as instigators, but none of these have yet been arrested, so far as we have been able to learn.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type we have information leading us to believe the plot was more extensive than was at first supposed. Some of the negroes in their confessions say they were instigated to rise by deserters and Yankee prisoners who have made their escape from the pens about Florence, and who had made their way up into Richmond and Montgomery. Three of the negroes, ring-leaders, are up for summary execution

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary of interesting northern news is made from papers of the 12th.

THE SIEGE OF NASHVILLE—THE HEAVY LOSSES OF THE YANKEES AT FRANKLIN.

There is very little change in the position of affairs at Nashville. The weather was bad and the ground too slippery to move about much on the 10th. The Confederates were plainly visible standing about their camp-fires. A telegram of the 10th says:

The rebel General Cheatham, whose headquarters were at the residence of Mrs. A. V. Brown, was shelled out from there yesterday by our batteries. The house is reported destroyed.

On Sunday last, a small party of Confederates, about fifty in number, succeeded in crossing the Cumberland river, on this side of the shoals, and three of the number were captured and brought in yesterday. They claim that the whole party deserted the rebel lines, and were making their way home. One prisoner was captured yesterday and four deserters came in. The latter report Hood as being about to make a movement of some sort.

General Cooper's brigade, on the march from Johnsonville to Clarksville, were terribly harrassed by guerillas. Sixteen men of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana were captured, and thirteen killed and wounded.

Hostilities may be said to have ceased on account of the weather. Deserters who have come in say the rebels have strong entrenchments, with wires stretched around them.

Colonel Lewis Johnson, instead of Colonel G. M. S. Johnson, commanding Forty-fourth colored infantry, has received from the general commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought his troops at Mill Creek Station No. 2, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for sixteen hours, and finally fought his way out, and reached Nashville with a loss of one hundred and fifteen, killed and wounded.

No report from the gunboat which went down the river yesterday morning has reached here.

The Yankees claimed, in the battle of Franklin, to have lost only five hundred men. The truth has at last come out in the following dispatch from Nashville:

The Federal loss in the battle at Franklin is ascertained by official reports to be greater than at first supposed. In the Second division of the Twenty-third corps the loss was 34 officers and 588 men killed, wounded and missing; in the Second division of the Fourth corps, 49 officers and 1,191 men, and in the Third division of the Fourth corps, 27 officers and 276 men.

A large proportion of slightly wounded are in the hospital here. The loss to residents living near the lines of the two armies is estimated at over half million dollars.

THE REAL OBJECT OF SHERMAN'S INVASION—A YANKEE VIEW OF IT.

The New York *Times* announces that it is not of those who expect vast advantages from Sherman's advance through Georgia, "viewed merely as a raid," and it goes on to give what, in its view, does constitute the advantages which are to arise from it;

Georgia is undoubtedly the granary of the Confederacy, and to destroy its harvests will cripple Lee's army this winter. The carrying off of cattle and horses will, beside, lame the transporting power of the rebel Confederacy.—All these are benefits of some importance which we shall derive from Sherman's invasion.

But, on the other hand, the Confederacy is essentially an agricultural State. Vast breadths of land in South Carolina, Eastern Georgia and North Carolina, formerly planted with cotton, have been, during the last year, sown with wheat and corn. It will be exceedingly difficult to starve out such a community.

Again, a destructive invasion of this kind creates a vast number of new enemies. Every man robbed and stripped by the tempest of destruction now sweeping through Georgia is henceforth a hundred fold more bitter hater of the North and the Union than ever before. All doubtful and lukewarm Southerners in that State have undoubtedly become now intense secessionists It is just as it would be here if Lee should sweep the banks of the Hudson in a broad track of desolation from Albany to New York, leaving nothing but blackened homesteads and wasted farms. There would be but one effect. Every Copperhead would become at once a violent Unionist, even perhaps a "black abolitionist." Patriotism, hatred of the invader, would be ten fold more strong; for there is a certain limit, beyond which, if you injure a man, nothing is left but hate and despair. Every raid into South or North has a tendency, without question, to "encourage enlistment" on the other side. Still, these are the necessary evils of war. It solidifies each side. A people like the Anglo-American could never be reduced to submission by burning their barns or plundering their houses.

The sole and the grand importance of the invasion of Sherman we hold to be its military aim. The cities on his line of march are of no consequence to him unless he can destroy their depots of supplies and their arsenals. Savannah itself is of little importance, in a military point of view. The great ends gained by his bold movement will be the bisection of the great Southern railroad system, the large force of able-bodied negroes he may acquire, both for further military and pioneer purposes, and, above all, the influence he will at once exert on the Virginia campaign. Gen. Sherman, we may be sure, with his long head, is aiming at something more than burning towns, grain, corn-cribs or capturing useless cities. He is, beside, only a Lieutenant of Gen Grant; his movement is merely part of the great strategic plan which covers the whole country.

Having gained a new base on the Georgia coast, reprovisioned his trains, renewed his ammunition and rested his men, we may confidently expect that his next movement will be northward. He may even pass by Savannah and Charleston both, make a new base at Bull's bay, and a secondary base at Branchville, and then easily hold both lines of the rebel railroad system—the upper and lower. From this point he could easily operate towards North Carolina, sweeping the country before him, until he had formed a new base on the North Carolina coast and begun his grand final march into Virginia and the rear of Lee.

This would be the closing act of the rebellion, and Lee would be placed in even a worse position than was Cornwallis at Yorktown.

One *contretemps*, however, might occur, which these supposed movements could not prevent. If Hood should break through into East Tennessee there would be a new link of communication found between the eastern and western sections of the Confederacy. Lee could be reinforced from the West, or he could retreat to the mountains and transfer the war to Tennessee and Kentucky. We must hope that General Thomas will put a stop to any such concentration, and that that important mountain region will still be held by our troops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A heavy snow storm prevailed on Saturday from Baltimore to Portland, Maine.

On Friday, in the "Virginia Legislature," in session at Alexandria, Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City county, was declared elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. L. J Bowden, deceased.

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA AND HIS ABOLITIONISM.

Our readers will have perceived in our last issue an extract from Governor Smith's late messages to the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of employing our slaves in our armies and emancipating them. The extract is as follows:

"For my part, standing before God and my country, I do not hesitate to say to arm such a portion of our able-bodied slave population as may be necessary, and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the spring campaign. If it resulted in the freedom of those thus organised, he would employ them to fight the negroes of the enemy, aye, the Yankees themselves. The question is, whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against them."

We propose to make a few commentaries on Governor Smith's positions.

1. Governor Smith says, "standing before God and his country!"

Governor Smith's "country" we presume, is the State of Virginia. He is the Governor of that State, and addresses his message to the Legislature of that State. If, when he says "arm such a portion of our able-bodied slave population and put them in the field"—he means that Virginia is to do this, we have nothing to say to it. Virginia, we admit, has a right to arm her slave population if she deems fit, and to put them in the field. But is this what he means? We fear not. By "our slave population"—he means the slaves of the other Confederate States, as well as those of Virginia, over which Virginia has no jurisdiction or control.—What business has the Governor of Virginia or Virginia herself with the slaves in South Carolina and the other Confederate States? Is he trying to get Virginia to play the part of the Yankee Legislatures, before we parted from them—by impertinent agitations, to affect the policy of the slave States with respect to the institution of slavery?

2. But Governor Smith we are satisfied, does not look to the action of Virginia to accomplish his abolition policy. He is making way for the government of the Confederate States to travel. It is by the legislation of the Confederate States that he expects the slaves of South Carolina to be made soldiers, and to be emancipated. Now, will Governor Smith tell us by what clause of the Confederate States Constitution Congress has the power to do this? Are slaves a part of the militia of the States, which the Constitution says, that Congress shall have power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining," and may "call forth, to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions?" In that clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress to pass laws "to raise and support armies"—does it mean armies of slaves? Does it not mean "armies" of the freemen, who made the Constitution, and who alone are cognizable by the Confederate States Government?—"Our slave population" is under the exclusive and absolute jurisdiction and control of the sovereign States composing the Confederacy, each independent of every other State, or the Government of the Confederate States.

3. The Governor puts the emancipation part of his policy very delicately—hypothetically.—He says: "If it resulted in the freedom of those thus organized he would employ them to fight the negroes of the enemy—aye, the Yankees themselves." From this language we may infer that he would employ "those thus organized" to fight, only, "if it resulted in their freedom." Emancipation is an essential pre-condition of our slaves fighting. Now, where will this Governor find any clause of the Confederate States Constitution authorizing the Congress of the Confederate States to emancipate a slave in South Carolina or in Virginia? He is not so stupid—he who went through all the abolition agitations in the Congress of the United States, which led to its dissolution, cannot but be perfectly aware that in proposing to the Confederate States Congress to pass a law emancipating slaves in a State he proposes a gross, palpable and unendurable usurpation—such a usurpation as even Yankee prodigacy, under the United States government, never dared even to intimate, much less to support.

4. The Governor further says, "the question is whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we use them against them." Admitting that this is the question, to whom is it to be addressed? If to the States—and to Virginia as one of them—we have nothing to say to Gov. Smith's pressing it on the Legislature of Virginia South Carolina will consider it when she deems fit. In our judgment, however, this is not the question. South Carolina has already used her slaves against our enemy in the way she deems the most efficient. She has left at home her "slave population" to furnish bread and meat by their labor for her people and the armies of the Confederacy, whilst her whole free population, down to her old men and boys, have been thrown into the field to fight for our independence Instead of a burden or a source of weakness our slaves have thus been an immense element of strength. They have done ten times more for us by the plough than they can by the sword. In pursuing this policy with her slaves South Carolina claims the sovereign right to be unmolested either by Governor Smith or President Davis. In carrying out their abolition projects let them act within the sphere of their legitimate powers, and we will have nothing to say to them, even though we may detest and despise the weakness which produced them. But they may, both of them, be assured that we have not cast off one despotism patiently to submit to another.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE DAILY ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—In the House Mr. Turner offered a resolution requesting the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint thirteen Commissioners of each State to tender to the government of the United States conference for negotiating an honorable peace, and, failing in this, to use all proper efforts in obtaining an immediate exchange of prisoners and if possible to come to such understanding with the enemy in regard to the future conduct of the war as may tend in some degree to mitigate its horrors and atrocities.

Mr. Berkeley submitted a substitute setting forth that the government of the United States have repeatedly refused to listen to propositions for an honorable peace, and have thus manifested a determination to continue the war.

The first resolution, whilst reiterating our readiness to enter upon negotiations for peace whenever our enemies are so inclined, declares that we will persue, without faltering, the course deliberately chosen for the preservation of our liberties.

The second resolution made reference to the Constitution of the Confederate States for making treaties of peace as affording ample means for an attempt to that end, whenever the government of the United States evinces a willingness to enter upon negotiations for the termination of the war.

After the substitute was read, the morning hour having expired, the House resolved into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. Perkins offered a substitute which was under consideration when the House adjourned.

Nothing important done in the Senate in open session.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec 16.—Northern papers of the 15th received.

A Montreal telegram says the St. Alban's raiders have been released, the Court deciding that it had no jurisdiction in the case The Counsel of the United States, in an impassioned speech, implored the Court not to discharge the prisoners, declaring that if it did they must be prepared for the consequences. The Court ordered the discharge of the prisoners and was prepared to incur the responsibility. The announcement elicited applause, which was instantly checked.

The gunboat *Otsego* was sunk by the explosion of a torpedo in the Roanoke river about Plymouth a few days ago. The cold weather has enforced a suspension of all important movements on both sides at Nashville.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman reported a resolution, which forthwith passed, appropriating two million dollars for the purchase or construction of six revenue cutters for the Lakes.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the President to give Great Britain notice of the termination of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Gold 235¼.

But few negroes have voluntarily followed Sherman in his march through Georgia, and many that have been forced from their homes are escaping from their captors and returning to their masters. The negroes are beginning to find out who their best friends are.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Treasurer Worth—Sealed proposals for N. C. State bonds.

Creech & Litchford—Houses for rent at Auction.

We have been requested to state that Rev. Dr. Deems will preach in the Methodist church on to-morrow at 11 o'clock and also again at night.

The cold snap has passed and yesterday was warm and sprig-like. We have never experienced more marked changes of weather than have occurred this season.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Capt. Fries, of Salem, was shot through the wrist while engaged in arresting a notorious deserter, named Dial, near that place. The pistol was in the hands of a friend and accidentally exploded. Injury not serious.

SENIOR RESERVES.—The Senior Reserves of the seventh Congressional District and one company from Wake have been organized into a regiment to be known as the 6th Regiment N. C. Senior Reserves, by the election of the following officers:

A. A. Moss of Davidson, Col.; J. Y. Simmons of Davidson, Lt. Col.; T. Brooks of Chatham, Maj.; A. M. Nesbit of Salisbury, Surgeon; C. Gray of Randolph Adjt.

All letters for the members of this regiment should be directed to the 6th Regiment Senior Reserves, care of Col. A. A. Moss, Salisbury, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF N. C. Bonds.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department till 12 o'clock M, on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with Coupons payable semi annually; principal payable 1st January, 1868.

The proposals should be endorsed "Bid for State Bonds." I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deem it advantageous to the State to accept.

The bids must be for $500, or the multiple of $500.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Dec 17-6till 2d Jan'y Pub. Treas.

For Rent, AT AUCTION.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES BELOW HASH Square, one of which has three rooms and good basement, kitchen, pump in yard, garden, &c. The other has four rooms and basement. Also for rent three rooms on Fayetteville street. These houses will be rented at auction, on Tuesday 23d instant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 17-d3t Auctioneers.